I: Jenness--15-17
116, 103, 133, 221

(1913-16) 1922

Copper Eskimo

"The Eskimos have names not only for different divisions of the country, but also for certain subdivisions of them, and most of the creeks and many of the more important lakes, headlands, and islands have also their distinctive appellations. The most westerly district that is still inhabited is the country known generally as Akulliakattak, which extends along the coast from about Stapylton bay to Cockburn point and for an indefinite distance behind. The more correct designation for this area is Akunnik, for Akulliakattak is really only the name for Hope point and for a fair-sized lake behind it, ten miles long perhaps and four miles wide, which is the rendezvous of the Eskimos who have hunted and fished in the interior during the spring and summer. At this lake they sew their new deerskin clothes in the autumn, and make their preparations for going out on the ice of the strait and beginning the winter's sealing. Leaving Lake Akulliakattak, they migrate down the stream Siorak into South bay. Often they stop a day or two at Cape Bexley to make their final preparations before crossing the strait, whence this cape has received the name of Ineksarvik, the 'Place where everything is finished.' One derivation for the word Akulliakattak gives it the meaning of 'Short portage', which would refer to an overland route from Stapylton or South bay to the head of the Rae river, a route the Eskimos often take in preference to the long journey

round the coast. (2) Mr. J.R. Cox, one of our topographers, made this portage in the course of his surveys, and the brief description he has given of the country will be found a little farther on. The Eskimos say that it abounds in fish, and that caribou are fairly numer-[16]ous in spring and summer, though not to the same extent as farther east. In many places near the coast we found the remains of Eskimo caches, and stones set up for deer-drives. Cockburn point is called Aiyeyak, and the two small islands off it Piyumaleksiakuk.

East of Akullakattak or Akunnik is Noahognik, a district which includes all that broad triangular peninsula that has its apex at Locker point. Here the country is more irregular, with the ridges higher and the lakes more numerous. Fish are very abundant, and many caribou pass through on their annual migration to and from Victoria island. Bernard harbour is an excellent wintering place for small schooners, but the Eskimos have no name for it, though the small bay next to it, on its eastern side, is called Ugyuksiorvik. Off the entrance to the harbour lies Chantry island Kikiktaryuak,

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"2. Erdmann (Eskimoiches Worterbuch), gives the meaning in Labrador as 'ein Mittelland,' i.e., the and between two bays or gulfs."

the 'Big island,' so named because it is much larger than the tiny islets and reefs that fringe the coast. In 1914 some of the local Eskimos passed the interval between the summer's hunting and the winter's sealing on its northern extremity, for food was scarce, and the men could hunt for seals in the broken ice off the point while the women stayed at home and sewed their winter garments. Other natives gathered at the mouth of a small creek, Nulahugyuk, four miles east of Bernard harbour, which issues out of a large lake named Hingittok or Hingiktok, a few miles inland. In spring large numbers of salmon migrate up this stream to the lake and at the same time, or usually perhaps a little later, there is a seaward migration of the young salmon out of the lake itself. In 1916 the migration up-stream began in May. Towards the end of June it ceased, and nearly all the Eskimos who had gathered there to fish went inland. But a few days later the young fish, probably two seasons old, began to come down, and at the same time there was a renewal of the upstream migration of the larger salmon. Only one family of Eskimos had remained behind, and they reaped all the benefit. Generally three or four schools, each numbering from six to thirty-six fish, would enter the stream within the twenty-four hours. [17]

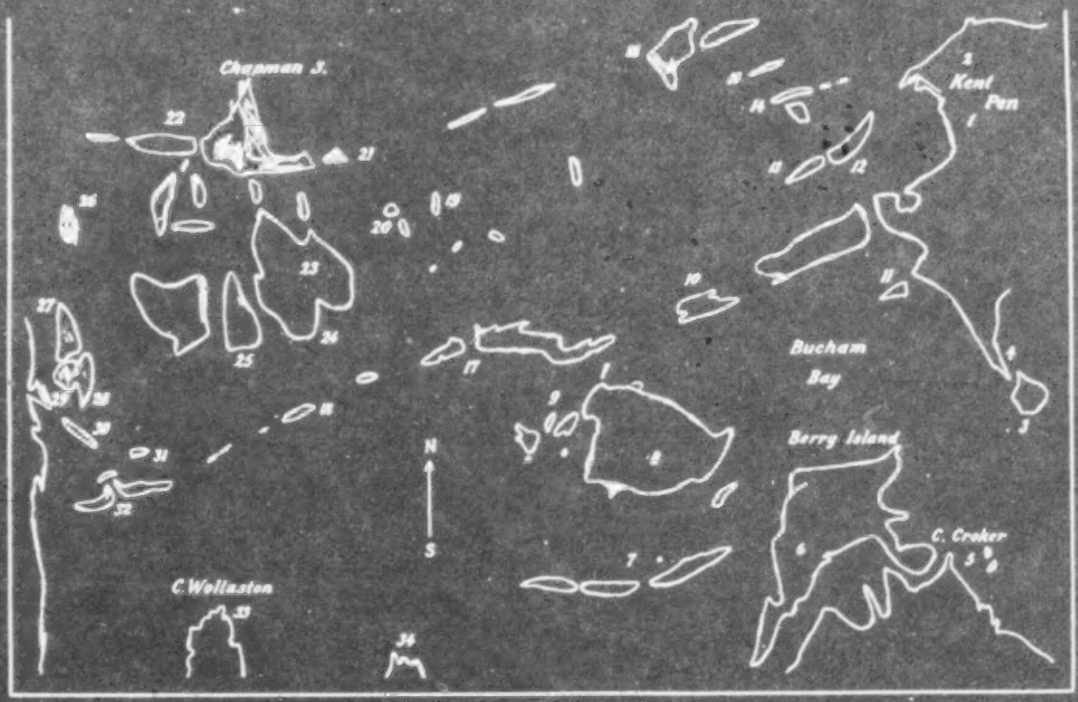
About eight miles east of Nulahugyuk creek there is another named Kogluktuaryuk. Here too the salmon migrate in large numbers, and bearded seals haunt the adjacent waters. North of Cape Lambert, whose dolomite cliffs rise to a height of eighty feet,

are the Lambert islands, a favourite sealing-ground of some of the local Eskimos in early spring. Lakes and ponds are very numerous in the country behind this cape. One of the largest is Lake Kogluktuaryuk, the source of the creek of the same name; its diameter is about a mile and a half, and it lies a few miles south-west of Cape Lambert. The Eskimos often come here to fish; in the spring of 1916 we saw the remains of a camp on the shore of the lake and three of their caches on the coast just north of it. Willow is scarce here, but heather abundant, so that the natives had no lack of fuel; besides heather they seemed to have used also a few sticks of driftwood which they had carried in from the coast.

In the same spring a band of natives was fishing on another fair-sized creek that flows into Paisley cove. It is called Noahognik, and, like the others, issues from one of the many lakes two or three miles inland. Cape Krusenstern is Nuvuk, the 'Point', and Mount Barrow, in the peninsula behind it, Uvaiyu. The low narrow isthmus just north of Mount Barrow is a favourite portage of the Eskimos, as it enables them to avoid the longer route and the rough ice that always gathers round Cape Krusenstern. Another longer portage is often made here, especially by natives coming from the south; they begin from the bay just west of Locker point (Tikirak), on the left side of the high bluff Kikigarnak, which lies directly behind the point; then, crossing a chain of small

lakes and skirting a low hill named Imneligaryuk, they issue into the deep bay between Cape Krusenstern and Paisley cove. The small bay at the east end of the shorter portage is a well-known place for tom-cod, and the coast in the vicinity is an excellent hunting-ground for both the rough seal (Phoca hispida) and the bearded seal (Erignathus barbatus), which are the mainstay of the Eskimos during the winter."

3: Rasmussen--opposite 86 (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 823



Sketch-Map I
The region north of Bathurst Inlet; from Kent Peninsula to the west. Looking almost from south to north. Drawn by Netsit.

3: Rasmussen--opposite 88 (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 823

Sketch-Map II
Bathurst Inlet. Looking from south to north. Drawn by Netsil.

3: Rasmussen--86-89
116, 103, 823
(c. 1923) 1932
Copper Eskimo-1-4

III.

Topography.

Sketch-Maps from the Umingmaktôrmiut.

MAP I.

The region north of Bathurst Inlet, from Kent Peninsula to the west. Looking almost from south to north. Drawn by Netsit.

1. ke·tliŋujʌ·q — that which seems to form a conclusion. Here: west coast of Kent Peninsula.
2. qupɛrtʟrɔrtɔq — the maggot-abounding. Locality on Kent Peninsula.
3. ha·gtuʌrjuk — the little flat one. Island south of Kent Peninsula.
4. tikɛrʌq — the forefinger. Long point on the south coast of Kent Peninsula.
5. igjuk — the testicles. Two small islands southeast of Cape Croker.
6. qo·ŋuʌr'huk — the dear little pissing place. Barry Island.
7. amit·ut — the narrow ones. Three islands west of Barry Island.
8. qikɛrtʌ'rjuʌq — the big island.
9. aʟrʌruhɛq — the afterbirth-like one. Group of islands with a wide sound between, west of No. 8.
10. imnʌrto·t — those rich in steep coasts. Islands west of Kent Peninsula.
11. qiɔqutʌq — that like a tool-box. Island west of Kent Peninsula.
12. ikɛrahägjuʌq — the big sound. Between Kent Peninsula and the island groups west of it.
13. nahaujät — those like a hood. Two islands west of Kent Peninsula.
14. ukalɛrto·k — those abounding in hares. Island group north of 13.

15. tukiŋajaq — the one lying across. Island north of 14.
16. uŋevet — the place where one tightens one's kamik-laces. What this name means is unknown, but it signifies two large islands which conclude the island groups northwest of Kent Peninsula in a region which every spring is visited for breathing-hole hunting by the different groups of people who have wintered within Bathurst Inlet, Kent Peninsula and right over to Victoria Land.
17. itaguqjuit — meaning unknown. Two elongated islands northwest of No. 8.
18. nakahuŋnaʀtuaʀjo·k — the name of two dangerous spirits who were said to live in the rocks themselves on these two cliff islands and from there attacked and killed passing sledge-travellers.
19. nalik·åt·ɔrwik — actually: the place where one tastes trouser-fork. Here: an island.
20. tatigɛrnåt — possibly: the two who lie nudging each other. Two small islands.
21. qaluha'rwik — the place where one [illegible] ladle something up. Small island.
22. han·ɛrutit — those who have laid themselves across something. Island group consisting of Chapman Island and the island on the west of it.
23. kaŋnujaq — the copper. Large island with native copper.
24. ipɛrauta· — literally: its whip. Nose on the south side of No. 23.
25. qilɛrtåŋ·ualik — the place where there are bundles (of dried meat). Rather large island west of No. 24.
26. hagtuaʀjuk — the little flat one. An island.
27. auiåtjivik — the place where one waves with skins, etc. (to scare caribou). An island.
28. qaritaʀnaq — that which resembles brains (presumably meaning the colour of the stones). An island just south of No. 27.
29. na·hɛrfik — the place where one waits for something to end. The meaning of the name is uncertain; it has either happened on a journey that someone has died, and they have had to wait until the death taboo was ended, or people who, after hunting caribou, have come from land, camped there, and waited for their winter clothing to be finished before they could go out over the sea to hunt the seal. The locality is on the mainland, south of Point Barrow, whose Eskimo name is haninɛq.
30. naujatɔq — where gulls abound. Elongated small island.

31. o·m·ɜn·ʌq — the heart-shaped one. Small island.
32. kitauguŋna·k — those that are good to have as an underlayer for protecting the edge of the platform. Two long islands. In these regions, where timber is not so plentiful as further east, a narrow board is used in both snow huts and tents, along the outer edge of the platform to protect the platform and make it more comfortable for sitting on.
33. tikɛra·rjuk — the little ness. Bank's Peninsula with Cape Wollaston.
34. iglɔrjualik — the place with the big house. Presumably because there is a formation there that looks like a house.

Map II.

Bathurst Inlet. Looking from south to north. Drawn by Netsit.

1. kiluhiktɔq — the fjord whose head is far inland.
2. hɛqinɛrɔriaq — that which one must try to reach while the sun is shining on it. A lake east of the head of the fjord.
3. nablɔq — crossing place (for caribou). Locality at No. 2.
4. pikâŋnarhiɔrfik — the place where the wind is usually in from the land. A lake with a crossing place.
5. pijɔrohimahɔq — possibly: the place that has separated itself (from the rest). A narrow point separating itself sharply from the mainland, and then continuing in two small, long islands.
6. ko·kivia·r'huk — the little watercourse.
7. hagfiɔrfik — the place where one makes knives. A creek, with a river emptying into its head.
8. pɛriŋaneq — the curved one. Peninsula having a sharp bend.
9. aniarhiɔrfik — possibly corresponds to what on the opposite side is called pikâŋnar hiɔrfik, but with the opposite meaning, this indicating a place where one usually has a wind bearing out of a creek. The locality is at the head of a creek.
10. tikɛrarjuk — the little ness.
11. tarajuɛrʌaq — the little salt (sea). Lakelike bay.
12. kiq·a·k — the mountains. Prominent mountain formation.
13. ajapagpartɔrwik — presumably: the place where one crawls on all fours. A river where one seeks trout.
14. a·jo·k — meaning unknown. The south end of a long island.
15. qikɛrtakâb'ha·lak — the poor island.
16. iviqjuaq — the grazing place. Locality on the north side of No. 14.

17. kitᵊərqaq — the place where it is torn to pieces. A narrow strait between Nos. 16 and 18.
18. quāgjuit — the ridge. Elongated island, where there is a well-known caribou crossing place.
19. qamiujɔrhiɔrfik — meaning uncertain. Mountain on the north side of No. 16.
20. kᵊtliarʰhuk — the little one lying just alongside. Island on the northwest coast of No. 18.
21. igʰhᴇrfik — possibly: the place where one can renew the mud shoeing on the sledge. A small island.
22. hiŋiqaᵊłuk — the little indentation.
23. kaqᴇrhᴇgjuaq — the big bay.
24. hanᴇrarhᴇq — the outermost side. Stretch of coast on the west side of the fjord.
25. kaŋnujᵊaq — copper (island).
26. alᴇaruhᴇq — the afterbirth-like (cf. Map I, No. 9.). May possibly also mean: the poor other one alongside, as this is often used as a name of a small island alongside a larger one, as is the case here.
27. hanᴇrarhiarohᴇq — the little side piece; a stretch of coast.
28. a. tikᴇrarjuk — Bank's Peninsula, see Map I, No. 33.
28. b. kiŋᵊarjualik — ridge on Banks Peninsula.
29. hiŋiqjuaq — the big indentation. Arctic Sound.
30. kiŋᵊaᵊk — the mountains.
31. hivɔraᵊrᴌiup koᵊgaᵊ — the river from the one before. A river emptying into the head of No. 29.
32. nanitāp koᵊgaᵊ — meaning unknown; possibly nanitaq is a proper name. A tributary to No. 31.
33. katimaŋnāk — the place where those two run together. Is probably also the common name for Hood River.
34. aᵛwarqut — meaning unknown. Ridge near No. 33.
35. algaq — either: the hand, or: the black bear. Fair-sized island in the mouth of the fjord.
36. igiɔrjualik — see Map I, No. 34.
37. qɔrviᵊnaq — the favourite pisspot. Large island just east of No. 35.
38. aqalulialuk — the place of salmon. Large island in the same group as above.

NB. Among the aforementioned localities the following are particularly well known for their wealth of native copper: the island kaŋnujᵊaq, ridges aᵛwarqut near to Hood River, kiŋᵊarjualik on Bank's Peninsula, and naʰhᴇrfik, on the mainland south of Point Barrow.

12: Collinson--224 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"Three miles beyond Parkes Bluff [T.M: the following is a description of Walker Bay] is Point Anderson, a low cliff, terminating in a shingle point: the coast-line on the north shore then takes a turn to the northward and eastward, forming Jago Bay, and which is called by the natives Ta-ku-nin-ga. It appeared to us that the ice opened here earlier than in our winter quarters, and that the ship could have gone to sea four days before she did from Winter Cove. Due east, 4 miles from Point Anderson, forming the southern side of Jago Bay, is a very remarkable headland, Skead Bluff, under the east end of which the ship first anchored. Skead Bluff lays N.N.E., 3 miles from Crag Point, the latter being shoal to. East, a little southerly, from Skead Bluff, is Point Atkinson, which is also shoal to. Point Arbuthnot lies to the south of it 1½ mile, forming the entrance to Winter Cove, on the north shore of which we wintered, and which the natives call Ka-ma-hi-nik."

12: Collinson--225 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"South Bay [T. M: A part of Walker Bay] (Minto Inlet), the entrance to which is formed between Cape McClure (Cape Richards) on the north, and Point Wollaston to the southward, is 23 miles wide at the entrance, and runs back 55 miles to the eastward. Point Wollaston terminates in a low shingle point, the cliffs rising about half a mile inland, and so rounded off, that when abreast it is difficult to distinguish. I believe the native name for it to be Ka-nal-go-ak. Its position is 72°3'N. and 118°20'W."

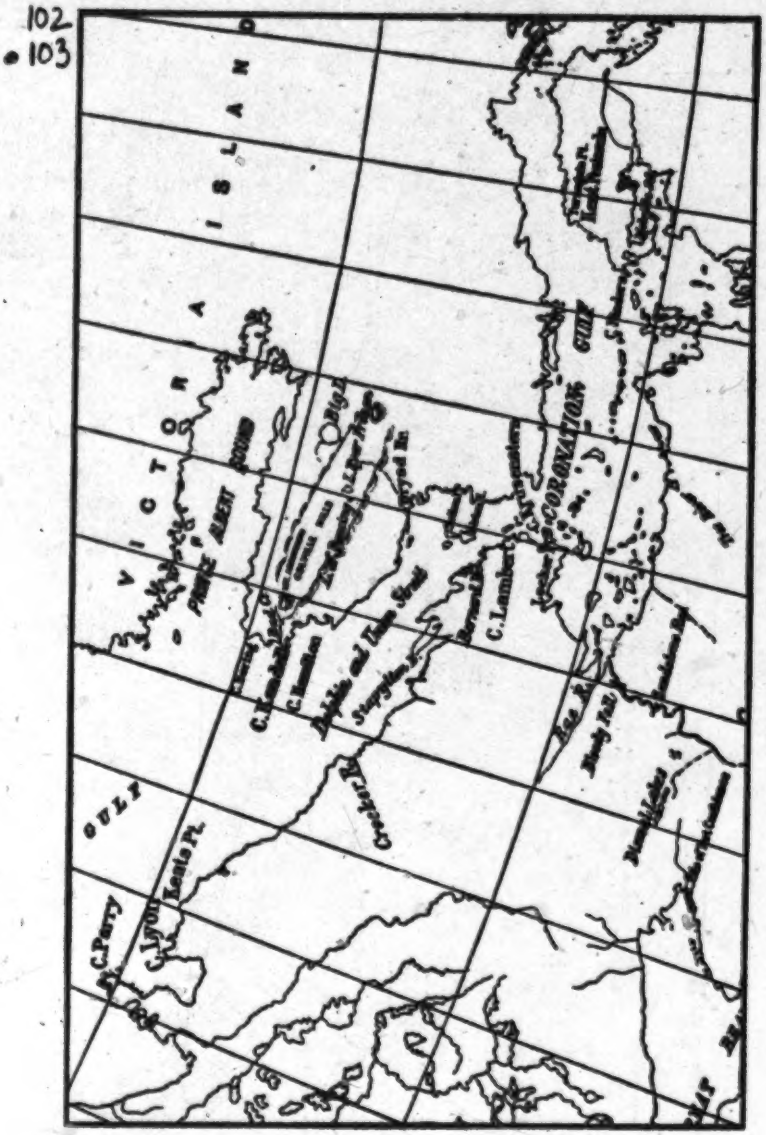
12: Collinson--286 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 177, 128, 412

"Mr. Arbuthnot succeeded in inducing some of them to draw a chart of the coast to the eastward, which was several times repeated, agreeing very well with each other, but were totally unlike the coast afterwards travelled over by me. He also appeared to think they indicated a ship being there; but in my opinion it was a repetition of his question. They appeared to know the woman Kablalla mentioned by Sir James Ross, but had no knowledge of Oogeolik. But little or no iron was found amongst them, needles, knives, and fish-hooks being made of copper; an occasional iron or even a brass tip was seen on the arrows, and the few and well-worn beads on their persons showed that this was in all probability the first time they had come in contact with white men."

29: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

usual starting-point for Eskimos travelling to the Great Sound, since the hills immediately north were lower than at any other place either to east or west. Okowyarvik means "the Home of the Dryad," not the wood-nymph of that name, who could never find a home in this desolate land, but the *Dryas integrifolia*, a tiny flowering plant distantly related to our rose. The Eskimos generally paid little attention to the plants around them because they added nothing to their food supply; but the dryad, heather, and willow furnished their fuel during the summer months, and in the hills heather and willow were not procurable.

We lingered a week at "Dryad Harbour," for the season was still early and the snow that covered the land would last another month. While the men were hunting caribou the women overhauled their bags of clothing, putting aside all the heavier garments not needed again till winter. To these they added the furniture of the snow-huts, the long wooden tables, the drying frames, and a few of the stone lamps. Each family made a separate pile of its possessions, and on top of each pile the men deposited their sealing weapons, useless for the life on land. I myself cached nearly all my provisions—pemmican, rice, oatmeal, hard bread, and tea sufficient to last me about a month; only a little tea and cornmeal I retained on my sled, to ease the transition from the "balanced" diet of

29: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

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